APPENDICES

BUREAU OF SCIENCE

The Bureau of Science, organized in 1901 as the Bureau of Government Laboratories, and taking its present name in 1905, has been of inestimable assistance in the progress achieved here. At first concerned almost wholly in protection against disease, it did magnificent work and for many years there has been no possibility of such major disasters as the outbreak of cholera that occurred in 1902, continuing for two years and taking the lives of nearly 100,000 people. In fact it can be said that cholera, bubonic plague, dysentery, and malaria are under control.

The Bureau is tireless in its efforts to assist in improving the general health of the people, in its researches to develop natural resources, and in its cooperation with and helpfulness toward industry.

Thanks to the bureau, copra production has become doubly profitable through elimination of wasteful methods, and similar assistance to the sugar industry has produced additional millions. The bureau has assisted factories making paints, varnishes, cement, and other industrial products from local raw materials; it has conducted experiments in the field of ceramics; aided materially in conservation of fish and game; in development of the mineral resources of the Islands; in improvement of crops, forestry, and tropical plants, and in general has made a place for itself in the very heart and marrow of the economic life of the people.

The Bureau is a research institute of extreme value. Its international reputation is deserved, and it is one of the greatest legacies that the new Philippine Commonwealth will inherit from the American regime.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

In the administration of justice, there are outstanding milestones erected by the joint efforts of Americans and Filipinos, that reflect the genius of American institutions and the capacity of the Filipino people to absorb and apply democratic principles of government,

Before the galleons of Magellan touched these shores, the native laws were mostly based on usages and ancestral customs. The penalties for violations of penal laws were severe and cruel.

Spain did much to modernize the administration of justice in the Islands. The Spanish Penal Code was implanted here. A Supreme Court, courts of first instance in the provinces, and justice of the peace courts in the municipalities were established. Individual liberty,